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THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

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Volume XC. } NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1851. { Number 4,636.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.				
MARCH, 1851.	SUN.	MOON.	RISE.	SET.
1 SATURDAY,	6 27 53	6 9 31		
2 SUNDAY,	6 28 51	6 10 24		
3 MONDAY,	6 29 55	6 11 17		
4 TUESDAY,	6 30 57	6 12 10		
5 WEDNESDAY,	6 31 58	6 13 2		
6 THURSDAY,	6 32 59	6 14 15		
7 FRIDAY,	6 33 59	6 15 11		

New Moon, 24 day, 8th h., 31 min. evening.

POETRY.

THE following lines, received by a friend in Philadelphia, several weeks since, were written after Dr. Judson's departure from Maulmain, to be used by his children as a daily prayer. Their publication is contrary to the expectations and wishes of the writer, but in view of their exceeding beauty, and the light they cast upon the domestic life of Dr. Judson, the friend who received them assented to their publication in the *Mercury*.

A PRAYER FOR DEAR PAPA.

By Mrs. Emily Judson.

Poor and needy little children,
Saviour, God, we come to thee,
For our hearts are full of sorrow,
And no other hope have we.
Out, upon the restless ocean,
There is one we dearly love,
Fold him in thine arms of pity,
Spread thy guardian wings above.
When the winds are howling round him,
When the angry waves are high,
When black, heavy, midnight shadows,
On his trackless pathway lie,
Guide and guard him, blessed Saviour,
Did the hurrying tempests stay;
Plant thy foot upon the waters,
Send thy smile to light his way.
When he lies, all pale and suffering,
Stretched upon his narrow bed,
With no living face but o'er him,
No soft hand about his head,
Oh, let kind and pitying angels,
Their bright forms around him bow;
Let them kiss his heavy eyelids,
Let them fan his fevered brow.
Poor and needy little children,
Still we raise our cry to thee:
We have nestled in his bosom,
We have sported on his knee;
Dearly, dearly do we love him,
We, who on his breast have lain;
Pity now our desolation!
Bring him back to us again!
If it please thee, Heavenly Father,
We would see him come once more,
With his olden step of vigor,
With the love-lit smile he wore;
But if we must tread Life's Valley,
Orphaned, guideless, and alone,
Let us lose not, 'mid the shadows,
His dear foot-prints to thy throne.
Maulmain, April, 1850.

AGRICULTURAL.

WINTER PLOUGHING.—There are many periods of the winter, when, from the mildness of the weather, ploughing may be done. All such periods should be availed of to break up any stiff, intractable clays, that may be intended to be put in spring crops. By exposure to frosts, when broken up, such lands become greatly improved, and lose much of their tenacity of character, and more easily worked, less expensive to till, besides being better adapted to the production of crops. But this melioration in texture can only be expected where the soil is neither too wet nor too dry when ploughed. If too wet, the furrows turn up like so many masses of mortar, requiring an entire season's working to disintegrate them; if too dry, the ground breaks up in undugated lumps, almost unsuceptible to anything like proper till. The proper time for breaking up such lands in winter, is when it is only tolerably moist; when the quantity of water, is just enough to impart a pleasant degree of cohesiveness to the soil, to enable the ploughman to turn his furrow slices without difficulty.

AN IMPROVED SHEEP HOPPLE.—The only difference between this and the ordinary wooden hopple, consists in having the bar project forward of the fore foot about ten inches and pointed. In attempting to climb a stone wall, this will catch and throw the sheep back. A Mr. Odell, of Westmoreland county, says this is the only way he can keep some unruly wethers within his enclosures. When sheep are hopped, whether with a wooden bar, or strap, they should be often examined to see the leather does not cut the leg, and make necessary restraint a cruel torture.

SEEDS AND SCIENS.—The farmer and gardener will find the winter a favorable season to look up and procure seeds and sciens for use in the spring. When the hurry of planting comes, but little opportunity will be afforded for making selections of this nature, and he will often times be compelled to use those of a poor kind, or an imperfect quality—a contingency which every good farmer will anxiously wish to avoid. By a little attention now, this evil may be avoided. Sciens cut at this season, may be preserved in damp moss or sand in the cellar, till the period for setting them arrives in the spring.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON has lately imported from Liverpool, a large quantity of Irish seed oats.

A NARRATIVE.

THE following narrative was never intended for the eye of the public, but was written by a Newport Boy, now in the Boundary Commission, wholly for the gratification of his immediate friends, and was obtained for publication only through repeated solicitations:—

We left San Antonio on the 14th of October. Our first night out we encamped in a hollow—ours was the only tent pitched. I went to bed early, and was just in a sound sleep, when I was aroused by a crash as if something had given way. It took me some time to collect myself; when I did, I found the tent had blown over and we were lying exposed to the rain, which was coming down in torrents. We soon got our tent up, but we and our blankets were soaked through. All thoughts of sleep were banished for that night, and as our tent was soon filled with those who had been sleeping outside, we amused ourselves by chorusing "old Beny Havens, oh," and similar songs.—This was the first touch of prairie life.

In a few days we reached Fredericksburg, a small German settlement, where we rested a few days to recruit our animals, as the road had been very bad. Four miles this side of Fredericksburg, there is a Mormon town, which will always be remembered in the Boundary Commission, for its good dinners. I was very much pleased with the simple manners and neat appearance of the inhabitants. They all dress nearly alike, and their nice, white wooden houses, saw and grist mills, and cultivated fields formed a pleasing contrast to the dusty streets, mud houses, and half-Mexican population of San Antonio. To me, it had more the appearance of a New England village, than any place I had seen.

We left Fredericksburg on the afternoon of the 16th of October; and you must now view me as launched on the prairie ocean. I must give you a description of my person. My hat is a wide Mexican Sombrero, shielding my shoulders from the sun and rain. I wore a pair of boots that came up over my knees. In a crimson sash around my waist, I had stuck a pair of pistols and a huge bowie knife, and over my saddle-bow rested my long rifle. I rode a mule that cannot be surpassed by any of her kind,—she was covered with my trappings, oil-cloth suit and blanket. Now look and see if you could recognize in the picture I have drawn, Tom the quiet school-boy at home.

The third day out my mule was taken with the blind staggers, and threw me head over heels into a wet marsh, where I had gone to water her. All along the road, some ten or twelve miles from Fredericksburg, were scattered small German settlements. About 80 miles from F. we left the road and struck out into a rolling prairie, and traveled for weeks by our compass and maps. Occasionally we crossed the track of Major Henry, who had gone over the same portion of country before. Our route, from where we left the road until we reached Kickapoo creek, was through a very barren country; nothing was to be seen but fragments of limestone. The whole prairie looked like the neighborhood of a stone quarry. Our route from Kickapoo creek led us through the town of a very noisy people, namely, the prairie dog village. The prairie dog is in shape something like a cat, but in its habits resembles a rabbit. As we passed along they might be seen sitting in their doors, or on top of their houses, or running in and out of each others dwellings, or seemingly holding council. To me they were the most interesting animals I ever saw. Naturalists say that the prairie dog, rattlesnake, and a species of owl live together. I have found all three of them in a borrow, but I think the owl and the snake go there to devour the young of the prairie dog. They were often shot at, but I recollect of seeing but one killed.

Twenty miles from Kickapoo creek the country became more woody. One morning, just as we were leaving camp, an Indian chief came up. His name was Chapotah, and he was the chief of the Lipan tribe. He was soon followed by five other Indians, who were all very clamorous for whiskey. Mr. Bartlett gave Chapotah a seat in the carriage. Mr. B. showed him all the arms, and the chief seeing the spy-glass, asked how it was fired off, thinking it was a gun. Mr. B. showed him a tree through it, but was unable to make Chapotah believe it was the same tree. When we got to camp we gave him some bread and a shirt, and then showed him our india rubber things; we poured water into them and he did not know what to make of it, not seeing the water run through. Mr. B. employed him next morning to lasso a mule, which he did in a beautiful manner. He made the mule run and then threw his rope and caught her under the hind legs and threw her over. From this camp we traveled up the Concho to its head waters, where the Jornada (journey without water) begins. We had a distance of 75 miles to go without a single pool of water. We left camp before day and travelled until 5 in the afternoon, when we stopped, and tapped the casks and watered our mules, and got our own supper. At 7 we were off again, and traveled all night until 5 the next morning, when we stopped and got our breakfast, and gave the mules the last of the water. We were off again about 8, and arrived at the Rio Pecos about 12. I was so tired I threw myself down on the ground and went to sleep.

SELECTED TALES.

GEN. JACKSON AND THE CLERK.

MANY of our readers will recognize the point of the following joke, which we heard related 'long time ago,' but which we never saw in print. It is a good 'un, and will bear retelling.

While General Jackson was President of the United States, he was tormented day after day by importunate visitors, (as most Chief Magistrates of 'this great country' are,) whom he did not care to see—and in consequence, he gave strict directions to the messenger at his door, to admit only certain persons on a particular day, when he was more busy with state affairs than usual.

In spite of his peremptory orders, however, the attendant bolted into his apartment during the afternoon, and informed the General that a person was outside whom he could not control, and who claimed to see him—orders or no orders.

'By the Eternal!' exclaimed the old man nervously, 'I won't submit to this annoyance. Who is it?'

'Don't know sir.'

'Don't know! What's his name?'

'His name? Beg pardon, Sir—it's a woman!'

'A woman? Show her in James; show her in,' said the President, wiping his face; and the next moment there entered the General's apartment, a neatly-clad female of past the 'middle age,' who advanced courteously towards the old man, and accepted the chair proffered her.

'Be seated Madam,' he said.

'Thank you,' responded the lady, throwing aside her veil, and revealing a handsome face to her entertainer.

'My mission here, to-day, General,' continued the fair speaker, 'is a novel one, and you cannot aid me, perhaps.'

'Madam,' said the General 'command me.'

'You are very kind, Sir. I am a poor woman, General—'

'Poverty is no crime, Madam.'

'No, Sir. But I have a little family to care for—I am a widow, Sir; and a clerk employed in one of the Departments of your administration, is indebted to me for board, to a considerable amount, which I cannot collect. I need the money, sadly, and come to ask if a portion of his pay cannot be stopped, from time to time, until this claim of mine—an honest one, General, of which he had the full value—shall be cancelled.'

'I, really—Madam—that is, I have no control in that way. What is the amount of the bill?'

'Seventy dollars Sir—here it is.'

'Exactly; I see. And his salary, Madam?'

'It is said to be twelve hundred dollars a year.'

'And not pay his board bill?'

'As you see, Sir, this has been standing, five months, unpaid. Three days hence, he will draw his monthly pay; and I thought Sir, if you would be kind enough to—'

'Yes I have it. Go to him again, and get his note to-day, at thirty days.'

'His note, Sir! It wouldn't be worth the paper on which it was written; he pays not a dollar voluntarily.'

'But he will give you his note—will he not Madam?'

'Oh, yes—he would be glad to have a respite in that way for a month, no doubt.'

'That's right then. Go to him and obtain his note at thirty days to to-day, give him a receipt in full, come to me, this evening.'

The lady departed, called upon the young clerk, and dunned him for the amount—at which he only smiled—and finally asked him to give her his note for it.

THE PRESIDENT QUICKLY TURNED IT OVER,

and with a dash of his pen, wrote the name of Andrew Jackson upon the back of it.

'Take this to the bank to-morrow morning, Madam, and you can get the money for it,' he said hurriedly.

The lady acted accordingly, and found no difficulty, as may be imagined, in obtaining the cash for it at sight.

A week before that month's termination, Mr. John Smith received a notice to the following effect:—

Bank of Washington, — 1852.

Sir—Your note for seventy dollars is due on the 27th inst., at this Bank, and you are requested to call and pay the same.

— Cashier.

'Ha, ha!' screamed John, on reading this brief notice. 'A capital joke, that! Can't come it, mum—can't, no how!—Scare crow—left for collection—I understand—won't do—no go!' and John very soon forgot it.

But 'pay day' come round again—and John took his monthly stipend once more, (one hundred dollars) from the cashier of the department, as usual. As he passed down the Avenue, the unpaid board bill suddenly entered his head.

'Who the duce, now, has been foolish enough to help the old woman in this business, I wonder, said John to himself—'

'Gad! I'll go and see. It's all a hum, I know, but I'd like to know if she has really fooled any body with that bit of paper!'

and entering the Bank, he asked for the note, which had been left there for collection against him.

'It was discounted,' said the Teller.

'Discounted! who in the world will discount my note?' asked John amazed.

'Anybody, with such a backer as you've got on this!'

'Backer! Me—backer—who?'

'Here's the note, you can see,' said the Teller, handing him the document: and on which John instantly recognized the bold signature of the President of the United States.

'Sold—by Moses!' exclaimed John, with a hysteric gasp, drawing forth the money, for he saw through the management at a glance.

The note was paid, of course, and justice awarded to the spendthrift at once.

On the next morning, he found upon his desk a note which contained the following entertaining bit of personal intelligence:—

Sir—A change having been made in your office, I am directed by the President to inform you that your services will no longer be needed in this Department.

Yours, &c., Secretary.

John Smith retired to private life at once, and henceforth found it convenient to live on a much smaller allowance than twelve hundred a year.

RECIPTS.

AN EXCELLENT WATER FOR TAKING OUT SPOTS IN CLOTH, &c.—Take two pounds of water, put in it a little potashes, about the quantity of a walnut, and a lemon cut in small slices; mix this well together, and let it stand for 24 hours in the sun; then strain it through a cloth, and put the liquid in a bottle or jar for use. This water will take out all spots, whether paint, grease, oil, &c., &c., as well in hats, as cloth stuffs, silks, linen &c., by merely washing or daubing the spot or parts, with the mixture, and afterwards washing them with water and when dry, no spot will be visible.

KNUCKLE OF VEAL STEWED BROWN.—Take a knuckle of veal, cut it into four pieces, just fry it to be brown; then put it in three pints of boiling water, and let it stew on a very slow fire near three hours; put with it a bunch of sweet herbs, an anchovy, some vermicelli and salt, with a little cayenne. When it is done, take it up, and pour the sauce over it.

CURE FOR THE TOOTH ACHES.—Alum reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of ether seven drachms; mix, and apply them to the tooth. This was stated by Dr. Blake in a communication to the London Medical Society as an infallible cure for that painful disorder.

SAGO MILK.—Put an ounce of sago in a pint of cold water, let it remain for an hour, then pour off the water and add a pint and a half of new milk. Boil slowly until the sago becomes incorporated with the milk, then sweeten with sugar, and add a little nutmeg, cinnamon, or ginger, and white wine, if not objectionable.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

English vs. American Girls.

THE English girl spends more than one-half her waking hours in physical amusements, which tend to develop and invigorate and ripen the bodily powers.—She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, runs, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock, and all this without having it forced or pressed upon her mind that she is thereby wasting her time. She does this every day, until it becomes a habit which she will follow up through life. Her frame, as a natural consequence, is larger, her muscular system better developed, her nervous system in better subordination, her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her mind healthier. She may not know as much at the age of nineteen as the American girl; as a general thing she does not; but the growth of her intellect has not been stimulated by hot-house culture, and, though maturity comes later, it will proportionally last longer. Eight hours of mental application each day for girls between ten and nineteen years, or ten hours each day, as is sometimes required at school, with two hours for meals, one for religious duties, the remainder for physical exercises, are enough to break down the strongest constitution.

The Diffusions of Odours.

Odours are capable of a very wide diffusion. A single grain of musk has been known to perfume a large room for the space of 20 years. Consider how often, during that time, the air of the apartment must have been renewed, and have become charged with fresh odour! At the lowest computation, the musk had been subdivided into 250 quadrillions of particles, each of them capable of affecting the olfactory organs. The vast diffusion of odorous effluvia may be conceived from the fact, that a lump of assafetida, exposed to the open air, lost only a grain in seven weeks. Yet, since dogs hunt by the scent alone, the effluvia emitted from the several species of animals, and from different individuals of the same race, must be essentially distinct. The seeds of contagion are known to lurk, for years, in various absorbent substances, which scatter death on exposure to the air.

TRUE HONESTY.

SOME years ago, two aged men, near Marshallton, traded, or according to Virginia parlance, swapped horses on this condition—that on that day week, the one who thought he had the best of the bargain, should pay to the other two bushels of wheat. The day came, and as luck would have it, they met about half way between their respective homes.

'Where art thou going?' said one.

'To thy house with the wheat,' answered the other. And whither art thou going?'

'Truly,' replied the first, 'I was taking the wheat to thy house.'

Each pleased with his bargain, had thought the wheat justly due to his neighbor, and was going to pay it.

TRIALS OF LIFE.

How much Divine teaching does the soul need, before it can look on the trials of life in their true light! God can be the giver of nought but good; for those events which cause us suffering, and what we misname adversities, are blessings as they come from Him. We pervert them, make them adversities, when we do not use them rightly. But take a still deeper view; faith in the justice as well as the love of God, tells us he would never place his children in any circumstances for which they might not have been prepared, had they been faithful to the previous teachings of his Providence. Thus regarded, prosperity is a preparation for adversity, and adversity for prosperity; health for sickness, and sickness for health; and all are blessings to the Christian.

ECONOMY.

How many thousands willingly doom themselves to a life of perpetual struggling with poverty, simply by consuming daily the whole of what they earn daily! If they would but lay by the merest fraction of their daily winnings, there would be no fear of the result; but this they perseveringly neglect, or are unwilling to do, and lasting hard labor and harassment—sometimes having, sometimes wanting is the consequence. If the great future—the whole of the after period of life—is to be forever sacrificed to the limited present, no good can ever be expected to be done by any one, no matter what be his rank or occupation.

31st CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President in reply to Mr. Clay's resolution of inquiry about the Boston slave rescue mob, which was read and a long debate ensued. The subject was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Johnston offered an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of President and U. S. Senators directly by the people. Referred.

Fifteen private bills were then passed, and the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to support the Post Office Department.

The Committee rose, and without passing the bill the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

SENATE.—The debate on the reference of the President's Message being resumed, Mr. Downes argued at length that the Fugitive Slave Law was executed, and would continue to be executed, in good faith, and as promptly as the most sanguine expected. A great change he said had taken place at the North since the passage of the Compromise measures. The Whig party of New York cannot elect a man to the Senate of the United States unless he be in favor of the law. The President's calling on the military he considered a great evidence of his patriotism.

Mr. Dodge of Iowa defended his State from the charge of preventing the execution of the constitutional rights of Southern citizens. He considered that the President had done perfectly right. If bloodshed is to follow the President's proclamation, let it come. There were traitors at all times, and there might be a few in the vicinity of Boston. He did not regard this mob as evidence of the sentiments of the people of Massachusetts, but he preferred to think the demonstration made at Springfield, in regard to the miscreant and insidious monster Thompson, as a better indication of their feelings.

Mr. Douglas explained the legislation of Illinois as always being adverse to the immigration of free negroes. The Senator from Ohio had declared that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Priggs in Pennsylvania had practically expunged the constitutional provision. This remark implied a gross calumny on the people of the free States. Adj.

HOUSE.—The bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department was passed.

The House went into Committee on the Fortification Bill. Mr. Bayly favored it, and Mr. Giddings opposed it. After considerable debate, various amendments were voted upon, when the Committee rose, and Mr. Gaughey moved to lay the bill on the table—agreed to, yeas 79, nays 61.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

SENATE.—The Senate took up the cheap postage bill, and agreed that weekly papers should be allowed to circulate free within the county where published.

Mr. Rusk's bill, as a substitute, was adopted from the House. It provides 3 cents on all letters pre-paid, and 5 cents on all unpaid. Letters for a distance exceeding 3000 miles, to be charged double these rates. The bill also imposes a tariff from 5 to 25 cents per quarter for weeklies, according to distance; semi-weeklies double; tri-weeklies treble; and daily papers 5 times the above rates. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, after which, several members desiring to speak upon it, the bill was laid over. Adj'd.

HOUSE.—After refusing by yeas and nays to call the House, Mr. Bayly's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Fortification bill was rejected on Saturday, was laid on the table—yeas 101, nays 87.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Civil and Diplomatic bill. Several speeches were made on as many subjects, when the general debate on the bill was closed and amendments acted on. The House then took a recess till six o'clock.

The House did not get fairly to work after recess until about 7 o'clock. They immediately took up the amendments of the above bill. Adj'd.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The bill directing the money collected by way of customs in California prior to Nov. 12th, 1849, to be paid into the Treasury of the United States, was taken up, amended, debated, and ordered to be engrossed. The passage of this bill will bring into the Treasury of the United States nearly \$2,000,000. The bill also appropriates \$100,000 for the relief of overland emigrants, \$175,000 for the expenses of the California Convention, and \$300,000 for expenses incurred by that State before her admission into the Union. The last sum was appropriated on an amendment offered by Mr. Gwin, which was advocated by Mr. Rantoul.

Mr. John Davis reported back the River and Harbor bill, without amendment.

On motion, the further consideration of the Postage bill was postponed until tomorrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Senate's amendment appropriating \$10,000 for the West Point Academy Riding School was rejected. The Committee then considered the bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for the payment of the last instalment of the Mexican indemnity.

During the debate, Mr. Allen made an attack upon Mr. Webster, to which Mr. Ashman replied with much spirit, and Mr. Hilliard spoke in a similar strain. The Committee rose without disposing of the bills and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

SENATE.—Cheap Postage bill, as amended, passed the Senate by a vote of 39 to 15. The bill extending pensions to the widows of Revolutionary soldiers was passed. That granting the right of way for a telegraph to the Pacific was engrossed. The bill limiting the liabilities of ship owners was also passed, as was the Joint Resolution to send a national vessel to bring Kossuth to this country.

HOUSE.—A piquant and interesting de-

bate took place between Messrs. Allen and Ashman, the former repeating his assertion, that the present Secretary of State, before taking office, asked and received a donation of fifty thousand dollars from certain bankers and commercial gentlemen in New-York and Boston. To this Mr. Ashman opposed a sharp and positive rejoinder, denying and denouncing the charge as shameful, and Mr. Allen as utterly outrageous and inconsistent in bringing it forward. Mr. Allen, however, persisted in the accusation.

After this was over, the Mexican Indemnity bill was passed, and the Army Appropriation bill taken up. This also was the occasion of a rather keen speech from Mr. Giddings. No vote was had on the bill.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

SENATE.—Mr. Dayton called up the bill giving Patentees remedies against persons who shall import from Canada and Territories adjoining the United States articles and produce manufactured by the inventions of patentees in the United States. Under the present laws American inventions are carried into Canada, and their produce and manufactures are brought into the United States and sold to the prejudice of American patentees. Ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Pearce reported the Naval Pension bill, and moved to strike out the appropriation for the payment of pensions to privateersmen. The amendment was agreed to and then the bill passed.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation Bill.

The appropriation of \$100,000 for the armament of fortifications was stricken out, and other reductions made. Appropriations altogether amounting to \$320,000 were stricken out, when the committee rose and without passing the bill, the House adj'd.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Echnora, with sixty-one passengers, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. She left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 15th ult.

The Atlantic has been towed to Liverpool to undergo necessary repairs.

ENGLAND.—The attention of the English public is chiefly occupied in the exciting debate going on in Parliament relative to the Papal aggression question. Four nights continuous debate resulted in gaining for Lord John Russell permission to introduce his bill of pains and penalties, by a majority of 332.

On a motion of D'Israeli, involving the principles of Free Trade, the government only carried their point by a majority of 14 in a full House. Most of the Irish members who have heretofore sustained the Ministry, deserted them, and voted with D'Israeli. The Protectionists are greatly elated at their prospects.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was expected to deliver his budget on the 17th. The trade and revenue, it is said, are even more satisfactory than heretofore reported, and it is expected that many obnoxious taxes will be repealed.

Attention is being daily more and more attracted to the Western Coast of Ireland as a place for a trans-Atlantic packet station. The Government are strongly solicited upon the point. Other Irish news is not worth reporting.

A maniac, named Gaul, was brought up before the London Police Office on Friday, charged with threatening to assassinate Lord John Russell.

It is confidentially asserted that the Duchess of Kent, the Queen mother and the Duchess of Sutherland, the Queen's lady in waiting, are on the eve of becoming members of the Catholic Church.

Some idea of the extent of the crystal palace may be formed from this one fact, that to walk around the tables on which the articles are to be exhibited, is equal, at least to making a journey of twenty miles.

FRANCE.—The donation has been lost in the French Assembly by a majority of 102. The breach between Louis Napoleon and the Assembly appears to be every day becoming wider. It is now proposed to organize a national subscription to relieve the President from his embarrassments.

The *Monitor* publishes a decree that a census shall be taken of the population of France. It further announces that a British force has blockaded the port of L'Union in St. Salvador.

GERMAN QUESTION SETTLED.—Semi-official advices from Dresden state that, with the sanction of Russia, Austria and Prussia have agreed to reconstitute the Central German power, each nation taking the Presidency by turns.

ITALY.—Mazzini is active as ever. It is said that he has unbounded command of means, and a terrible convulsion may be expected in Italy. With a view to avoid a collision with the French troops, it is conjectured that Naples will be the scene of the first attempt.

EGYPT.—The *Novelliste de Marseille* says:—"A heavy fatality hangs over the descendants of Mohamed Ali. Our advices from Egypt bring intelligence, the importance of which is not lessened by its having been predicted. It appears that Abbas Pacha has fallen into a state of mental imbecility. On many occasions the Viceroy had conducted himself in a manner to create apprehension that his mind was not sound, but a recent act has settled all doubt on the subject."

FROM HAYTI.—Capt. Pierce, of the schooner Bengal, arrived at this port on Saturday, from Port au Prince, 5th inst, and reports everything quiet when he left. The Emperor was preparing to march against the Dominicans. Capt. P. reports that a conspiracy had been set on foot to murder the Emperor, but it had been frustrated, and the ringleaders arrested. It was healthy at Port au Prince when the Bengal left. Produce was high; coffee was selling at 10 cents, and scarce. Capt. P. reports the United States steamer Saranac for Cape Haytien next day; he brings the mail bag of the Saranac.

N. Y. Herald.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Feb. 21.

SENATE.—The Senate concurred in the passage of the following acts from the House:—Act in relation to partition of estate, holden in joint tenancy; act in relation to the Butler Hospital for the insane; act in addition to an act concerning crimes and punishments. Other acts were read and referred.

HOUSE.—The act regulating the confinement and discipline of the Poor, from the Senate, passed in concurrence.

The resolutions previously offered by Mr. Davis, declaring the Fugitive Slave Law to be unconstitutional and unjust; that any legislation by the federal government for the recovery of fugitive slaves, is not authorized by the constitution; and instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives, to vote for the repeal of such law, came up in order.

A long debate ensued, which continued until the hour of adjournment without disposing of the subject.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Feb. 22.

SENATE.—A large number of acts were passed in concurrence—among them were an act ceding to the United States a strip of land at Sandy Point, for the purpose of erecting a Light House thereon—an act to re-appportion Representatives of the several towns in the State to the General Assembly—an act explanatory of the License Law—an act regulating the transportation of freight and passengers on Railroads—an act in amendment of an act relative to the instruction of the deaf and dumb. The resolution calling for the names of persons to whom free tickets have been granted on the New York, Boston and Providence Railroad, was postponed.

The Report of the Committee to investigate certain charges of bribery made in the House of Representatives, was read and referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Macy, Branch and Winsor, with power to send for persons and papers—yeas 13, nays 12.

A resolution was offered by Mr. T. T. Hazard that the charge of bribery made by Hon. Henry Y. Cranston, in Grand Committee at the present session, against Hon. Thomas Whipple be referred to the same committee. The resolution passed, yeas 12, nays 10. The Senate then adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.—The resolutions relative to the Fugitive Slave Law, were laid on the table, yeas 29, nays 19.

The Committee on the Bribery Case made a report, embracing the evidence taken by them touching the statement of Mr. Porter, that an attempt had been made to bribe Democratic members of the Assembly to vote for one of the Whig candidates for Senator. The witnesses had sustained the assertion but refused to state who offered the bribe. The report was ordered to be communicated to the Senate.

A large number of Delegates were appointed to attend the World's Fair.

Most of the acts passed by the Senate were concurred in by the House. The School bill was lost owing to the sudden determination to adjourn.

The amendments adopted by the Senate were considered objectionable and no time was left to reconcile them. The act prescribing the form of writs and the manner of serving them was also postponed.

The South Kingstown cider law was passed in concurrence. Also an act for the more effectual suppression of gaming—act in addition to an act concerning crimes and punishments, providing against the mutilation of bank bills—act in amendment of an act in relation to Courts of Probate—act relative to the placing cars on Railroads—act authorizing the Wardens of New Shoreham to join persons in marriage.

The act directing the Attorney General to use all legal means for the discharge of any fugitive slave arrested in this State was taken up, an in the midst of a debate upon the subject a motion was made to adjourn. Before the question to adjourn was taken a motion was made to pass the bill, the yeas and noes were called, and the bill was defeated by a vote of yeas 21, nays 30.

The Speaker then announced the concurrence of the Senate in the vote of adjournment, and the time having arrived the House adjourned with the customary formalities—passing a vote of thanks to Speaker Hidden for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the House during the past year.

THE MARIPOSA MINES.—Some seven months ago a company was formed for the purpose of working a quartz vein along the Mariposa River, which has met with the most flattering success. Originally, the firm was known as Palmer, Cook & Co. but in time a union was formed with a London Company, who had brought out a large number of Cornish miners. Since the conjunction, the Company has prospered greatly, for, with twelve stamps or pounders weighing 250 lbs. each, they crush and grind an incredible amount of quartz rock each day. As an instance of what they have done, we may state that, in the first seven days after they commenced operations and when their machinery and other things had not yet got in proper train, they made \$18,000. Since that time their dividends are large, the last of which was nineteen per cent. per month. This is a decidedly better investment than the famed ten per cent. which money has and will even now command in this city.

Sacramento Transcript.

GREAT PRODUCTS OF WOOL.—Mr. Nathan Cushing of Woodstock, Vt., recently deposited in the White River Wool depot, 398 fleeces of well washed wool, which weighed 1754 pounds, and sold for \$761 34. The extra sold for 46 cents, the fine 34 cents, No. 1 at 41 cents, No. 2 at 40 cents. Average sale by the fleece, \$191. Mr. Bridge of Pomfret, deposited 332 fleeces, which weighed 1447 lbs, which sold for \$616 32, the different qualities bringing the prices as the first mentioned lot.

BY THE MAILS.

The following list is said to exhibit correctly the order in which the several States stand in point of population, according to the present census:—

1 New York,	17 Maryland,
2 Pennsylvania,	18 Louisiana,
3 Ohio,	19 New Jersey,
4 Virginia,	20 Michigan,
5 Indiana,	21 Connecticut,
6 Tennessee,	22 New Hampshire,
7 Kentucky,	23 Vermont,
8 Massachusetts,	24 Wisconsin,
9 Georgia,	25 Arkansas,
10 N. Carolina,	26 Texas,
11 Illinois,	27 Iowa,
12 Alabama,	28 California,
13 Missouri,	29 Rhode Island,
14 S. Carolina,	30 Delaware,
15 Maine,	31 Florida,
16 Mississippi,	

AN IRISHMAN has published in England, some notes on America, in which he gives a glowing description of the United States, and advises his countrymen to emigrate to the West. Irishmen who don't feed themselves, he says, are fed by a tax on the citizens, and his account of our penal arrangements is not calculated to discourage emigration. He says that criminals are only put to profitable labor in the prisons, which are "fitted up as great factories, with steam engines and water-wheels for moving machinery to make all kinds of articles." A criminal if he knows no trade, may choose what one he will learn, and be taught in the prison. Prisons, in fact, are "a species of model mechanical school in the district where they are located."

Newburyport Herald.

THE KING OF THE POTATOES.—We received on Saturday afternoon, by the Georgia, the most remarkable specimen of the potato tribe which has ever been seen in this city. It was raised by Mr. Henry Fuller, on his farm near Portland, Oregon, and by him forwarded to Messrs. Crane & Rice, of the California Courier, who have transmitted it to us for presentation to the American Institute in this city. After the voyage of 7,000 miles, it is as fresh and sound as if just dug from the earth. The circumference of this monster potato is 23 1-2 inches, and its weight 3 1-2 lbs.

N. Y. Tribune.

ENGLISH SPECULATION ON THE DEAD BODIES OF AMERICANS.—The Hon. John A. Dix, in his late work upon Madeira, states that in the city of Funchal there is an English Episcopal Church and burying ground. For the privilege of burying a British subject \$40 are charged, but for an American citizen, \$80 are exacted. In addition to this, if an American desire to place a tomb stone at the head of his friend's grave, he must pay an extra \$80, while the church only asks an additional \$40 of the Englishman for a similar privilege.

GOOD FOR THE LOGWOOD BUSINESS.—Port wine has taken a rise in England, unprecedented since 1823. The rise is owing to a failure in the vintage. The intelligence need not affect the business of our home producers of the article, who give us the stuff, "warranted pure," in any quantities, concocted of sour beer, logwood, elderberries, alum and sloe juice. Drinkers of the article have only to encourage domestic industry.

INCONVENIENT HASTE.—A clam merchant, meeting one of his own fraternity the other day, whose pony might be considered as a beautiful specimen of a *equine* skeleton, remonstrated with the owner, and asked him if he ever fed him. "Ever feed him! come now, that's a good 'un," was the reply; "he's got a bushel and a half of oats at home now, only he ain't no time to eat 'em!"

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—Post-master General Hall has addressed a letter to the British government, expressing his appreciation of their liberality in bringing over the Atlantic's mails and that under similar circumstances he should feel it not only a duty, but it would afford peculiar satisfaction, to pursue a like liberal course towards that country.

A NEW HAVEN paper reports that one hundred American gentlemen have subscribed \$25,000, and engaged a first class vessel, for a trip to the World's Fair at London. During their stay there, they intend to make their home on board their ship, which is to be superbly furnished and used for entertainments, parties, &c.

The present Emperor of Russia has dispensed the old superstition that no person could sit upon the throne of that empire for a longer period than twenty-five years. The twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the government expired on the 1st inst., and he yet holds the reigns of power.

A dog train arrived at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 30th January, in thirteen days from Lapointe, Lake Superior. They had several cwt. of freight, and made forty miles a day, the roads being bad.

The papers are bragging of an invention by which leather can be tanned in ten minutes. We have seen the human hide, however, tanned in five. Our school master used to do it, occasionally, in two.

For twenty years from 1796, England spent for war purposes alone more than \$1,000,000 every day. The wars of all Europe, from 1793 to 1815, cost \$15,000,000,000.

The "seventeen year locusts," which appear once in seventeen years, will return in the summer of this year 1851, their last appearance being in the summer of 1834.

TOM THUMB ARRESTED.—Gen. Tom Thumb was arrested in Savannah, last week, for driving his state carriage upon the sidewalk.

The Iowa Legislature have passed a bill abolishing the death penalty.

MANUFACTURE OF JEWELRY.—We learn from the Newark Daily Advertiser, that there are in that city, 16 manufacturers of Jewelry employing 600 hands at an average of \$12 per week. The weekly product of manufactured articles is about \$35,000, or \$1,820,000 a year. In the manufacture of watch cases alone, about 50 hands are employed. In some manufactures, chains are made, in others, principally rings while in others almost every article yet invented for the adornment of the person of both sexes, are manufactured. The gold used for a year past has been mostly the product of California, brought to Newark assayed, and in bars; the precious stones forming a part of the ornaments, are imported from Europe ready cut for use. The jewelry manufactured is sold principally to houses in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, who supply orders for it from various parts of the United States, West Indies and elsewhere, while a few of the manufacturers have established ware rooms in New York, where they receive orders from abroad direct to themselves. Five steam engines are already used in Newark, in the polishing and other processes of this branch of manufactures.

FROM THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—A letter was received in this city yesterday, from Frontera, dated the 19th December, which says: "We have the Mexican Boundary Commissioners among us. They have had several meetings, but cannot agree on a starting point. Bartlett, (the American Commissioner,) says three miles above El Paso. Conde, (the Mexican Commissioner,) says a little below Don Ana. I say to you, that they will settle on 32 deg. 8 min., say sixteen miles above me."

"Col. Craig, with his command, goes to the Gila in all this month. Maj. Shepherd takes command in Don Ana to-morrow. Capt. John's commands at San Elezaria. Lieut. Thomas leaves to-morrow for the States, via Chihuahua and Durango. Capt. Bowman is still absent in Durango or Zacatecas."—*St. Louis Republican.*

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The Pacific News gives a table of the amount of Gold Dust, shipped from San Francisco for 1850. It remarks:—Fixing the amount of gold exported, and which was regularly shipped and entered, for the period named above, at \$12,000,000 in round figures, and add to it an estimate of \$12,000,000 as having gone forward in private hands, \$6,000,000 retained for circulation, and the aggregate shows the enormous sum of \$48,000,000; an amount exceeding one-third the total of the products of the United States exported the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, and nearly one-third of the amount of imports.

The total amount of bullion received during the year, was \$1,722,600, the largest portion of which was from the Atlantic States.

The River and Harbor Bill, which passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday, makes the following appropriations:—

For the breakwater at Great Point, Mass. \$20,000; for improvement of New Bedford harbor, \$10,000; for improvement of Provincetown, \$4,500; for improvement of Bridgeport, Conn., \$10,000; for breakwater at Staneford Ledge, Me., \$20,000; improvement of harbor, Falmouth, Me., \$4,500; for removal of Middle Rock, New Haven, Conn., \$5,000; for sea-wall at the Great Brewster, Boston, \$15,000; for removal of rocks from Cobscook Bay, Me., \$5,000.

FROM JAMAICA.—Our files of the *Kings-ton Morning Journal* received by the *Cherokee*, are to the 13th inst. There was no local news of interest. The Cholera was still prevailing in many parts of the Island. The *Journal* says:—

The disease is still hanging about Luca, and the number of deaths has been as great as 337, being more than one-third of the population, which we believe was 1,000 souls. Taking also a circle of three miles of Luca, there have been more than 600 persons swept off. From the Leeward Districts the accounts were becoming more gloomy every day.

TEXAS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The first work of internal improvements of importance yet undertaken in Texas, with a certainty of success, is the construction of a canal from the Gulf of Mexico to Brazos river. Mr. Bradbury, of Galveston, has taken the contract for \$65,000. Operations have also commenced for the construction of the first railroad in the State. It is to connect the Rio Grande with the town of Harrisburg, a few miles below Houston, on the Buffalo Bayou, and is expected to prove a very profitable road.

FIRE IN IPSWICH—MAN BURNED TO DEATH.—A fire was discovered last evening, in the Wash House connected with the Insane Department of the Alms House, at Ipswich, and a man belonging to Lynn, was burned to death. He fell upon the stove, as is supposed, in a fit. The stove was overturned, and fire set to the building. The man was found lying near the stove, shockingly burned. But little damage was done to the building.—*Boston Traveller.*

The departure of the Liberia packet brig *Alida* from New Orleans on the 13th, with 143 emigrants sent out by the Louisiana Colonization Society, was celebrated by religious exercises. Thirty-three of the passengers were slaves liberated by Mr. Rice, of St. Mary parish, who paid their expenses to the amount of \$20,000.

The entire subscription required to establish the steam line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, says the *North American*, has been obtained. The line will consist of four steamers, which, when completed, will constitute a semi-monthly communication between the two cities.

A Postmaster is not compelled by the law to furnish change for money offered to pay postage. It is in his own option whether he will do so or not.

THE PITTSFIELD CARRIAGE FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.—A correspondent of the Springfield Republican has furnished a description of a splendid carriage manufactured by Clapp & Son of Pittsfield, for Edward Riddle of Boston, which he intends to exhibit at the World's Fair. "It is one of the most costly carriages ever built in the country, being worth not far from \$2,000. It is gracefully constructed, yet strong in every part. It is lined with light drab brocade costing \$7 per yard, and trimmed with wide coach lace at \$4 25 per yard. A speaking tube of wound wire communicates with the driver's box, from the inside. The box is covered with dark broadcloth with crimson trimmings, and furnished with a magnificent pair of lamps costing \$65. Mr. Riddle intended to dispose of the carriage at the Fair, but has recently been offered 10 per cent. advance upon the cost, by some Boston gentlemen who wish to present it to Mr. Webster."

SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND.—The telegraph announces the election of Gen. Charles James, of Providence, R. I., to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years. To the qualifications of a man of fortune, a scholar, and a gentleman, Gen. James adds those of an excellent shot, so that his friends may expect for him an entire immunity from challenges. We have in our office a target made by Gen. James, at 45 rods off hand, into which he put seventy-nine balls in firing eighty-eight shots at a public shooting match. The target was of the size and shape of an ordinary turkey. This feat is recorded in the *Spirit of the Times*.

Grand Rapid (Mich) Eagle Jan. 13.

MRS. MADISON'S household effects are advertised in the Washington papers to be sold at auction. Among them are an original portrait of Washington, by Stuart, one of Jefferson, Madison, and Mrs. M., by the same great artist; one of John Adams, by Col. Trumbull, and one of Monroe, by Vanderlyn—all originals, and painted especially for Mr. Madison, and have never been out of the possession of the family. Besides these are portraits of the three great American discoverers, Vesputius, Columbus, and Cabot, and many other very valuable paintings.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A horse, drawing a carriage in which were a gentleman and two ladies, fell between the slip and the East Boston ferry boat on Saturday evening. The carriage was suspended by the hind wheels till the occupants were withdrawn through a hole in the back, and the horse was also rescued, after hanging about fifteen minutes over the water in harness.

Boston Post.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Monday afternoon, Feb. 16th, at Lunenburg, Silas W. Marshall, aged 12 years, came to a sudden death by becoming hung by the neck in a towel suspended from a roller attached to the wall of the pantry. Whether he was swinging in it for amusement, or experimenting with it to see whether hanging for a moment by the neck takes away all sensation, it is impossible to decide.

LIQUID LEATHER.—Dr. Beruland, of Larria, in Germany is said to have discovered a method of making leather out of certain refuse and waste animal substances. He has established a manufactory near Vienna; no part of the process is explained but it is stated that the substance is at one stage in a state of fluidity, and may then be cast into boots, shoes, &c. Such a discovery is not improvable.

The *Oregon Spectator* says that a coal mine has been discovered in Admiralty Inlet, of superior quality, and in quantity sufficient to propel all the steamers that now float on the Pacific for centuries to come. The Inlet belongs to us. It has been said there was no coal in that region except in Vancouver's Island, belonging to the British.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The United States government is constructing at Tortugas, a castle which will be eighty feet above the water, capable of mounting three hundred guns, and covering the entire area of Garden Key. At Key West, a large quadrangular work, standing in eight feet water, about eleven hundred feet from the shore, and completely commanding the harbor, is in course of erection.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The bark Wyman, arrived at Salem from Rio Grande reports that great preparations were making for the expected outbreak with Rosas. A large force had already been concentrated at Rio Grande, and Capt. W. passed on the bar two vessels bound in with troops.

POWER'S "GREEK SLAVE," lately drawn at the Cincinnati Art Union by a gentleman at New Orleans, has been purchased from him by a gentleman of Boston for \$34,000.

A straw-bonnet maker of London has sent out a man dressed in a straw hat, straw coat, straw waistcoat, and straw pantaloons, of fashionable cut, as a puff to his shop.

Mr. LYMAN KINGSLEY, bridge builder of Northampton, moved a two story house, 26 by 38 feet across Connecticut River, at Chicopee, week before last.

A PRINTER ON HIS TRAVELS.—The *Gallena Advertiser* says that Edward Breath, formerly a partner in that concern, is now printing a paper in Persia.

WILLIAM MANN, from Blackstone, has been committed at Pawtucket, R. I., for passing counterfeit 3's on the Union Bank, Providence.

NEW MAIL MATTER.—Two *live mice* passed through the Northampton Post Office, on Friday, 14th, enclosed in

THE SUBSCRIBERS hereby give notice, that they have purchased of the Administrator, all the right, title and interest, of the late Wm. Lee Barber, in the office of the *Newport Mercury*, and will, henceforth, carry on the business of the office on their own account.

The paper will be published with the care and punctuality that has ever characterized it, and no change will be made in the office, other than the addition of an extensive variety of plain and ornamental type, which will enable us to execute with promptness, orders of every description.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at liberal rates, and a continued support of the *Mercury* solicited, by

GEORGE C. MASON,
FRED. A. PRATT.

All persons indebted to this office, prior to January 1st, 1851, are requested to make immediate payment to GEORGE E. VERNON, Administrator on the estate of Wm. Lee Barber.

Our numerous friends who have added their names to the subscription list of the *Mercury*, will please accept our thanks.

On the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, we felt that in many parts of the North it would meet with condemnation; that there would be much said and written to prove it a harsh and unconstitutional act, and that fanatics and demagogues would find in its enactment abundance on which to waste their time and breath; but we were in no wise prepared for the late outbreak in Boston, nor could we have conceived it possible that the citizens of that place would quietly submit to the imputations cast upon them, without a combined effort to clear themselves—to show (as has been stated) that they were taken by storm, and had not, nor possibly could have, part or lot in the matter.

As yet they have made no public demonstration; they seem dumfounded, and amazed at the audacity of those whose cause they have sanctioned, and we fear they are too deeply tainted with the "flowing poison" to define their position. If they displease the mob, and are determined to sustain the laws of the land, let them assemble at Old Faneuil Hall, and again and again ring out their devotion to the country and its cause.

A deep stain has been cast upon the whole country, its laws have been openly defied, its ministers insulted, and the bar of justice made the scene of riot and violence. The Chief Magistrate has been forced to issue a special proclamation, and threaten to march the Government troops into Boston, to maintain peace while justice is meted out. Can Bostonians submit to this without one effort to free themselves from the disgrace heaped upon them? will they not ally at once and proclaim their readiness to resist the constitution?—Let at least something be done to show that they are true to their country, and that they disown all who would oppose the administration of the law.

The Fugitive Slave Law is the law of the land, or the present, and whether tyrannous or weak, whether in accordance with the spirit of the people, or wholly adverse to it, it is nevertheless a law, and as such must be sustained if we would have peace. Appealing to force will not move it, nor make its ministers less willing to force it; but such acts will augment the suffering of the slaves, and add materially to their ills of bondage.

Men now prate of the "higher law," and of tearing the Constitution as they would of railroad stocks and California schemes; forgetting that the requirements of the higher law is strict obedience to rulers, and on the other that they are not qualified to appreciate the constitution, which is the bulwark of our strength. They are restless, and live only on excitement; they are madly bent on one purpose, without seeing to what end their steps lead; they wish to banish slavery, while they are slaves of the most fearful fanaticisms, and are laboring to bind others in the same cause; they are the slave's greatest enemy and are doing everything to exasperate his master.

The slave owner is constantly reviled, he has been the subject of unwarranted persecution; war has been made upon him in which every art has been practiced, and means without limits have been squandered on vile party tools that loathe the negro they call "brother." Away with such hypocritical pretensions! banish all this parade and unmeaning appeals to the "higher law," and then labor in concert to level the mole hill signified into a mountain.

Entertain, if you will, the same feelings in regard to slavery, for it is the curse of our land, and labor with all your strength in the cause of abolition, but seek the right path and pursue it; seek the owner of the slave in a manner becoming him; sue for redress, if you are a brother man, and do not denounce him as a pirate, urge him to manumission, or a part of his slaves, and if he would thereby suffer, or if he refuse, purchase them with the means you are now squandering in hostile movements to the authorities that be.

Force the slave owner to give up unconditionally that which he believes to be his right, and which is guaranteed to him by the Constitution! He is not made of the same flesh with yourselves, and would you allow any one to dictate a course of action to you? Would you allow a stranger to enter your house, and disturb those around your hearth, without a struggle? Assuredly not, yet this is your course; you are driving him to desperation, you arouse his worst passions and then throw oil on the fire; you cry for justice and liberty and are the first to defraud justice of due due, and your hand is first raised to tear the Constitution in shreds and cast it to the wind.

Think, oh fanatics, think of the responsibility you are assuming, think of the result of all this, of the influence it must have, and how much your acts are doing to destroy this confederation, without so much as having once hit the mark at which you aim.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY, of this State, adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of five weeks.

The recent news from California, is of a more exciting nature than any that has preceded it, and, were it not that the "Market" has long been glutted with stories of golden mountains and endless veins of virgin gold, the present accounts of miles beyond miles of golden sands, would tend materially to excite no small number of those who see something plausible in every scheme. We put no confidence in these extravagant stories, although they doubtless have some little foundation; but where every thing is on a grand scale, nothing but the marvelous will take; and thus it is that the wildest stories of immense treasures are circulated, to be swallowed by a certain class, with the avidity of commorants.

Whether the thirty odd miles of sand beneath the "gold bluff," will yield six dollars to the pound, remains to be tested by the operator, but it is evident that it is already a source of profit to a few who have formed a mining company, and to accommodate their "select friends," are disposing of only a thousand or two of shares, at one hundred dollars each.

The demand for these shares equal the mania of the famed "South Sea Bubble," and the crowds that gather around the store of Kendig and Wainwright, to catch a glimpse of the "sand," see the same vision of boundless wealth that dazzled the speculators of the Hotel de Soissons.

"Subscribers here by thousands float, And jostle one another down, Each paddling in his leaky boat, And here they fish for gold, and drown." As the disciples of Law saw themselves fleeced of their last sou, so will the "Black Sand" speculators see their boundless wealth melt away like the gorgeous palace of Potemkin.

On Thursday evening, Rev. H. W. BEECHER, of Brooklyn, delivered a lecture on *Character*, to one of the largest audiences drawn together this season. He spoke at great length and repeatedly elicited the applause of his hearers.

On opening his lecture, he drew a distinct line between *Character* and *Reputation*—the substance and the shadow, defining each with illustrations; following with an expose of the frauds, lies and deceptions to which men are prone, and for examples drew largely from all classes—the merchant, divine, politician and beggar all serving his purpose. The evils resulting from all interchange, the corruption and selfishness attending a love of reputation, whether for wealth, influence or popularity, were not allowed to remain longer in the dark; and in his closing remarks—the bob to his kite—gave most clearly his views respecting the agitation of the day, and the importance of upholding the "higher law," as now paraded before the people, from the pulpit to the stump.

That Mr. B. is a man of talent we cannot but admit, nor are we disposed to call his wit in question, though somewhat of the broadest kind; but we do feel that he is convicted by his own work, of a love of reputation, and that he has sacrificed better qualities than were displayed on Thursday evening for the sake of that applause he openly denounces. Mr. Beecher lives in that applause, and it was easy to see through every movement and every expression, that his aim was to catch the popular eye.

The influence of such a lecture we question, nor could we have allowed it to pass without these few remarks, had it come from one whose heart had never been open to the convictions of religion; leastwise from one who professes to uphold and advance a cause, many of whose advocates he denounces as unworthy to minister to our spiritual wants, and whose character he held up as blotted and stained with the deception and cowardice that can only belong to a cringing sycophant.

THE BALL on Monday evening passed off in fine style, notwithstanding the violence of the storm, that threatened to blow down everything not founded on a rock. We unfortunately were not present, but the *Mercury*, however, was well represented, and the accounts that we have received from the participants lead us to believe this the most brilliant affair that has come off in Newport for a long time, certainly no Washington Ball in our day has given such general satisfaction. The ladies looked their prettiest (Newport girls are noted for their beauty) and entered into the pleasures of the evening with all their hearts. The Artillery appeared to the best advantage and through their exertions added much to the life and spirit of the evening, and the music (Green's Band, of Providence) was enough to delight any lover of the dance. The supper too, was of the best, nor could it be otherwise when served by Pell, assisted by Rice; ample justice was more than done to their dainties. The dancing was continued till a late, or rather early hour, for when the cock crowed, fairy feet were still tripping through the waltz, caring not for time nor feeling fatigue.

It will be gratifying to all who are in the habit of passing through the Sound to New York, to learn that thirty thousand dollars have been appropriated by the Government to remove the most dangerous rocks in Hurl Gate. The danger attending navigation in that passage, especially to sail vessels, is very great, and the number of vessels that have been sunk or lost upon the rocks, would have paid long ago, for the improvements now contemplated.

The census returns have not been fully received, but enough have been entered to make it probable that the whole population of the United States is 23,100,000, of this number, 3,050,000 are slaves.

An Error crept into our census returns in last week's paper. It should read, number of families 1756, of houses 1294; population 9563, of these 4391 are males, 5172 females.

SOME pork packers in St. Louis are filling up an order for a New Orleans house, of 12,000 lbs. of lard, to be shipped to Calcutta in tin cans of 25 lbs. each.

CAPT. JOHN HARTMAN, a soldier of the war of 1812, aged 70 years, was married on Tuesday at Pittsburgh, to a Miss Richardson, aged 20.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE have decided against biennial sessions, and in favor of an annual limited session.

THE 31st CONGRESS will close on Tuesday next.

The Fortification Bill has been defeated in the House of Representatives—Yeas 87, Nays 101.

Rich specimens of gold ore, are said to have been found near the Saluda river, South Carolina.

The report of the Hon. Henry Wise having been killed in a duel, is contradicted.

The following well merited compliment we clip from the Providence Post. Col. Mason was for a long time stationed at Fort Adams, in this harbor, and has in this community many warm and true friends:—

BREVEE LIEUT. COL. JAMES L. MASON, of the United States Corps of Engineers, having completed the important fortification at Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain, has been transferred to the South, to superintend the fortifications undertaken by the government at Amelia Island, Georgia. The confidence reposed at headquarters in this valuable officer is amply justified by his capacity and energy of character. Col. Mason though not so youthful as he seems, is very young for the title which he has acquired by the honorable and meritorious discharge of his duties. At the commencement of the campaign in Mexico he was a Lieutenant, and was rapidly raised to his present rank in consequence of distinguished services, in performing which he was severely wounded, and for which he received the highest commendation of his superior officers. The ravages of time among the veteran leaders of the army, are removing from among the military leaders to whom the defence and honor of the country have been confided; but there is a satisfaction in being able to reflect that there are some in service, whom time will mature to make good all their losses. We have no hesitation in expressing an opinion that Col. Mason is in the front line of this corps of reserve, from his civil and military talents, which are of no common order. We feel proud of him as a son of Rhode Island, who has so nobly sustained abroad the honor of his native State.

We have received from the publishers, Leonard Scott & Co, the January number of the *Westminster Review*. Its contents, which are varied, possess great merit, and deserve careful perusal; that of the Battle of the Churches will command much attention at this time. Other articles, Spanish Literature, a review of Tieknor's finished work, with copious extracts; Educational Movements; Continental Prospects; the Angel World, &c. &c.

THE *London Quarterly* for January, has also been received. Leading article,—a review of Cunningham's *Hunter's Life in Africa*, in which all the extraordinary exploits of that renowned hunter—hand-straps cut in the hide of the Hippopotamus and all other remarkable feats—are endorsed as standing the test where "test is applicable." Cheap Sugar and Slave Trade; the British Museum; Mysteries of Ceylon; Defenceless State of Great Britain, &c.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for February, has been received. There is no periodical so widely circulated in this quarter, or more highly esteemed than *Blackwood's*; the present number sustains its high reputation; contents—*Latter and Ridley*; *My Novel*, part VI; *Addition Chapters from the History of John Bull*; the Dangers of the country; &c. &c.

A COMPANY, composed of the following persons, left this town on Monday last for California via New York:—James Munkhouse, James Berkenshaw, Thomas Hamilton, George Ingham, David Beattie, Joseph Graham, and John Harrigan.

THE MARCH TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT will commence on Monday next.

SUCH is the scarcity of small change in New York, that dealers and traders are forced to issue shipplasters.

BRIGHTON, Market Thursday last, 1851.

At Market 700 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 9 pair Working Oxen, 37 Cows and Calves, 1500 Sheep and Lambs, and 350 Swine.

PRICES.
Beef Cattle.—Extra \$6 25; first quality \$5 75 second \$5 50; third \$4 40.
Working Oxen.—\$85, 90 a 100.
Cows and Calves.—\$17, 19, 25 28 32 a 35.
Sheep and Lambs.—\$2 a 3. One extra lot of 20 sold at \$6 50 each.
Swine.—5 a 6 c, Retail 6 a 7 c.
Remarks.—We notice to-day at market a pair of extra Cattle, fattened by Col. W. H. Orvis, from Western New York, was said to be the best ever at market here. Weight of the pair 6000 pounds.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Newport.

—ARRIVED.—

SUNDAY, Feb. 23.
Brig Palaski, Norris, fm Mobile, for Providence.
Sch'r R. L. Tay, Cain, fm Boston for Philadelphia; Alfred Barrett, Baker, do; do; Gilbias, Beckford, fm New Haven.

MONDAY, Feb. 24.
Sch'r Hamlet, Sherman, fm Providence for Philadelphia; Mail, Cobb, fm Eastham for Norwich; Freedom, Brown fm New York for Yarmouth; E. Hott, Lovell, fm Portland for Norfolk; Empire, Dowdes, fm Provincetown for Philadelphia.

Pilot Boat Thorn, Russell, fm a cruise; Relief, Daggett, fm do.

Spoken.—23d, off Long Island, bark Howland, of Boston, fm Savannah for Boston, with cotton.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.
Sch'r Amanda, King, fm Norfolk to Bowen and Co.; Lonsdale, Taylor, fm Philadelphia for Boston; Matilda, Weston, fm New York for Eastport; Susan Chase, Chase, fm Norfolk; Ann M. Still, Still, fm New Haven for Somerset.

Sloop Sea Witch, Wells, fm New York for Providence; Olive, Lewis, fm Greenwich.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28.
Sch'r Ellen, Nickerson, fm Boston for Richmond; Ellen Rodman, Sherman, fm New Bedford for New York; Maria, Baker, fm Boston for do, with load of flying jib, and other dunnage.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Davis, fm New Bedford; Wm Penn, Winslow, fm do.

MEMORANDA.

By a letter received in town, from Capt. Norton of ship Menkar, dated Honolulu, Nov. 27th, reports her bound for New Bedford with 2,400 barrels of oil on board, having shipped 6,584 lbs. bone.

Ship Canton Packet, Howland, was at Navon, Friendly Islands, Sept. 3d, with 140 bbls. sperm oil, bound to New Zealand, 8 months out, all well.

At Matanzas 11th, bark Martha Anna, Messer, waiting cargo.

At New Orleans 17th, bark Charles Devens, Bailey, for this port.

At Wilmington, N. C. 20th, brig Ellen Hayden, Smith, for Havana.

At Havana 16th, brig John Balch, Melville, for this port, in a few days.

At Havana 17th, brig Annawan, Almy, wt'g. At Mobile 15th, brig Callender, Taylor, wt'g. Arr at Cardenas 11th, brig Henry Marshall, West, fm Bristol.

At Havana 15th, brig Cardiff, Melville, from Savannah, dis'g.

Sailed fm Savannah 16th, brig R. B. Lawton, Gardner, for Havana.

We have been favored with the perusal of the following letter from California, which shows the value set on *Cherry Pectoral* in that distant portion of our country. It is sold there at five dollars per bottle.—*Boston Republican*.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2d March 1850.
J. C. AYER, Esq.—Dear Sir: We have the pleasure to inform you, that since our advice of the 5th ultimo, we have disposed of all the *Cherry Pectoral* consigned to our House. From the benefit experienced by those who have used it, there has grown here a confidence in the article, which will insure you for this market an increasing and permanent demand.

The rapid changes of our climate from heat to cold, and heat again, induce, as might be expected, the afflicting and often dangerous lung complaints. Many of these, within our knowledge, have been so speedily cured by your Preparation, as to afford, as it were, immunity from their attacks.

We are daily expecting the next arrival, and would advise the continuation of your monthly shipments in larger quantities than hitherto.

Yours, &c. J. G. CRAM & CO.

Expanded.

In this town, 19th ult., Mr. ALVAN S. GUINNESS to Miss SUZANNAH B. SLOCUM, both of Portsmouth.

In this town, Sunday last, by Rev. Mr. Sincertion, Mr. PERRY B. DAWLEY to Miss SARAH E. second daughter of Mr. William J. Holt.

[We received a share of the bridal loaf, and in return, wish them a world of joy.]

In Providence, 16th ult., Mr. HENRY GILBERT to Miss FRANCES A. BOWEN.

In Somerset, 23d ult., Mr. THOMAS KENNEDY to Miss MARY HILL, of Dighton.

In Troy, N. Y., 20th ult., Capt. HAMILTON L. SHIELDS, U. S. A., to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of the late Richard P. Hart, Esq., of Troy.

DIED.

In this town, 19th ult., MARY CARROLL, infant daughter of Mr. Samuel Smith, aged 1 month.

In this town, 22d ult., SYLVIA (colored,) wife of Paul Overing, aged 61 years.

In Middletown 16th ult., Mrs. TAYLOR, widow of the late Mr. Felix Peckham, aged 86 years.

In Tiverton, 23d ult., LUCY, only daughter of John Davol, aged 2 years and 11 months.

In Warren, 16th ult., Mr. JONATHAN LUTHER, aged 83 years; 17th, LYDIA, wife of Mr. Alfred Bosworth aged 48 years; 19th, MARY ANN, wife of the late Mr. John Salisbury, and daughter of Mr. Job Luther, aged 31 years.

In Wickford, 23d ult., MARY, wife of Hon. Jonathan Reynolds, in the 74th year of her age.

In Providence, 23d ult., MARY, wife of Mr. A. P. S. Stuart, and daughter of Mr. Samuel W. Wheeler, aged 25 years; 25th, MARY P. STOUT, wife of Samuel Spooner, aged 31 years.

In Old Warwick, 25th ult., ROSANNA, wife of Capt. William Green, aged 77 years.

In East Greenwich, 22d inst., Mrs. SUSAN, wife of Paul Spencer, in the 40th year of her age.

In New Bedford, 23d inst., Mrs. SARAH B. WORTH, widow of the late Capt. Geo. B. Worth, and daughter of Cromwell Barnard, of Nantucket, aged 52.

In Sheridan, Chautauque County, N. Y., in Jan. 1851, at the residence of her son William Barker, Esq., Mrs. SALLY, widow of Ezekiah Barker, formerly of Portsmouth, R. I., aged 86 years and 1 month. She left Rhode Island in 1806, and settled in the former place, then a wilderness.

In Seneca, Ontario Co., N. Y., 10th of December last, Mrs. ABY, wife of Ezra Colwell, and daughter of Capt. John Hughes, formerly of this town, aged 32 years.

REMEMBER WHAT YOU READ.

MORE LIGHT!

NO HUMBUG!

PETER RIDER.

DEALER IN PORTABLE BURNING FLUID, PATENT AND

Pine Oil,

and manufacturer of double distilled

SAFETY CAMPENE,

AND AGENT FOR THE

BOSTON LAMP DEPOT,

Where lamps of every description can be supplied at the shortest notice.

171 Thames street, NEWPORT, R. I.

Campene hanging lamps, Parlor fluid lamps, Night Lamps, Lantern lamps, Oil lamps, altered to burn Patent Oil or Fluid. Fluid hanging lamps, Glass hand lamps, for Oil or Fluid, Patent filling caps, Chimneys, Wickless Lamps repaired.

THE LADIES' DELIGHT.

GREAT VARIETY OF TIME, LABOR AND MONEY.

PRICES REDUCED.

The economy of the Portable Burning Fluid, Patent and Pine Oil, has been tested, and the Ladies one and all come out and say it is the only Genuine article of the kind, that has ever proved successful for a good, steady, clean and cheap light, and to use their own expression, it is an invaluable treasure to housekeepers, and one trial will prove its superiority over all other burning compositions. And in order to have the above more commonly used and fully believing the old adage that, the nimble squire is better than the slow shilling, the subscriber has been induced to reduce the price so as to bring it within the reach of every family. Whereby we say again you save your Time, your Labor, and your Money.

N. B. Any person wishing a trial of the above can, by calling at 171 Thames street, be supplied with a lamp trimmed and burning, free of cost.

PHILIP RIDER, 171 Thames st., Newport.

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 24, 1851.

JOSEPH A. CARR, administrator on the estate of

THOMAS C. SHERMAN,

late of Newport dec'd., presents his 3d account on said estate for allowance, the same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Clerk's Office on Monday the 24th day of March next at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

March 1, 1851.

Mechanics' Lectures.

The concluding lecture before this Association will be delivered on Thursday evening, March 13th, by E. P. WHIFFLE, Esq., Subject—Influence.

A RELIC OF OTHER DAYS.

THE press in this office, known as *Franklin's Press*, and probably the oldest in the country, is for sale. Its history is this:—James Franklin, elder brother of Dr. Benjamin, imported, in 1720, a press and type, for the purpose of carrying on the "Art and business" of printing. He soon after issued the first number of the *New England Courant*, the second paper published in America. His brother Benjamin became his apprentice, and was employed in distributing copies to his customers, after having assisted in composing and working them off. The publisher of the *Courant* having given offence to the Assembly, the paper was suppressed, and he removed his office to Newport. Here he first published the *Rhode Island Gazette*, and shortly after (1758) established the *Newport Mercury*. The press was used as long as it was serviceable. It is now honored as the one on which Dr. Franklin worked when learning his trade; and as giving to the world his first effusions in the form of anonymous letters, printed in the *Courant*. It is now offered for sale by

GEORGE E. VERNON, Adm'r.

February 22, 1851.

New House Papers.

NEXT SATURDAY

3000 ROLLS

OF NEW—ELEGANT—AND LOW-PRICED

PAPER HANGINGS

will be for sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

March 1, 1851.

CHARLES W. TURNER.

HAVING purchased the remainder of Mr. H. SESSION'S stock of Dry Goods, is prepared to dispose of them, at Mr. Sessions' old stand, No. 81 and 83 Thames Street, at prices which must insure an immediate sale, as the stock must be closed in three weeks.

February 22, 1851.

THE ATLANTIC has been heard from and Professor B. F. May's lecture on ROCKS, KNOCKINGS, the Old Stone Mill, MEXICO, &c. &c., has been published and is now selling off like hot cakes at

TILLEY'S

Opposite the Post Office, at Wholesale and Retail. Periodical dealers supplied.

Lavengro.

THE SCHOLAR, the Gipsy, and the Priest, by George Borrow, author of *The Bible of Spain*, "the Gipsies of Spain," &c.

Just received by

CHAS. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

Feb. 22.

Figured Worsted Damask.

VARIOUS COLORS of Worsted Damask 3-4 wide,—a cheap article for window curtains, for covering chairs, sofas, lounges, &c., at 30 cts. per yard, for sale by

Feb. 8, 1851. WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

CHAPPED HANDS.—Roussell's Amandine and Amandine Soap—Lew's Honey soap, Camphor Soap—Cocoa Nut Oil Soap—palm soap—compound camphor Soap for chapped hands, at

R. J. TAYLOR'S.

UNITED STATES WHOLESALE.

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

S. H. HANFORD & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

LEWIS & HANFORD.

Nos. 252, 254, 256 and 258 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

Between Fulton street and Berling Slip.

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of

CLOTHING

In the United States, adapted to all Markets. In the articles of

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

We keep an endless variety. Also, the most extensive Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHING AND COVERED HATS

IN THE WORLD.

Plain and Fashionable Clothing of all kinds.

Catalogues of stock sent by mail. Orders promptly filled.

S. H. HANFORD & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

LEWIS & HANFORD,

Nos. 252, 254, 256 and 258 Pearl St.

NEW-YORK.

January 18, 1851.—14wco.

RUBBER GOODS.

Laws of Rhode Island.
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1851.
AN ACT in amendment of an act, entitled an act relating to theatrical exhibitions and places of amusement.
As enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Section 1. No pistol gallery, or rifle gallery, or any other building, or enclosure, where fire arms are used for practicing in firing with ball or shot, shall hereafter be kept in the compact part of the town of Newport, under a penalty of two hundred dollars for the first offence, and five hundred dollars for every subsequent offence; to be recovered to and for the use of the State, by indictment, in any court proper to try the same. And the town council of said town is hereby authorized and directed to define the limits of the compact part of said town, which limits shall be taken and deemed, to all intents under this act, to comprehend the compact part of said town.
Sec. 2. The town council of said town is hereby authorized and required to assess, levy and collect a tax not exceeding two hundred dollars per annum on any person who shall own or keep a pistol gallery, rifle gallery, or other building, or enclosure, referred to in the preceding section, which tax shall be collected and appropriated in the same manner as is provided in the fifth section of the act of which this is an amendment in regard to the tax therein mentioned.
True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION authorizing petitioners for divorce to take from the files original papers.
Resolved, That the several persons whose petitions for divorce are now pending before the General Assembly be authorized to take from the files the original petitions, citations, depositions and other papers, and transfer the same to the clerk's offices of the Supreme Court in the respective counties, where said petitions should have been filed. And the Supreme Court is hereby authorized and required to take jurisdiction of said petitions, to allow said petitioners to amend said petitions without giving additional notice, and to give the same effect to the depositions, as if the petitions had been originally filed in the Supreme Court, and the testimony taken by order of said Court.
True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION in relation to the enlargement and alteration of the State House in Providence.
Resolved, That the committee appointed at the October session, A. D. 1850, to alter and enlarge the State House in Providence, be, and they are hereby authorized, from time to time, to draw on the General Treasurer for such additional sums as shall be necessary to enable them to complete said alterations and enlargement; provided the whole of said sums, in addition to the amount already appropriated by the said resolution, passed at the last October session, shall not exceed in the whole, the sum of twenty-three hundred dollars.
True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Warden of the State Prison to employ convicts.
Resolved, That the Warden of the State Prison may employ any convict, sentenced to said prison, in any labor in the prison yard, or in any of the buildings on the State Prison lot, under such regulations as the Inspectors of said prison for the time being may, from time to time, prescribe; said convict, while so employed or while going to or from the place of employment, shall by such act be deemed to have committed an escape, shall be considered in the custody of said Warden in said prison.
True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION relative to Kent County Jail.
Resolved, That the committee on the Kent county jail, appointed at the last session of the General Assembly, cause two windows to be placed in the south side of the stone building containing the cells, in said jail, and an aperture or wide in the iron door of the dungeon; and the said committee is hereby authorized to draw upon the General Treasurer for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for said purpose.
True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION directing the returns of the late census of the United States, in the Secretary's office to be bound.
Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to cause the United States census returns deposited with him, to be bound for the use of his office; and that he be authorized to draw on the General Treasurer for a sum not exceeding fifty dollars to defray the expenses thereof.
True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION appropriating twenty dollars for a temporary stairway to the Senate Chamber.
Resolved, That the sum of twenty dollars be, and is hereby appropriated to make a temporary stairway to the Senate Chamber, on the west side of the State House in Providence, under the direction of the committee of the Senate appointed on the subject.
True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

LAMPS.
B. H. TISDALE & SON, will open this day the richest and most extensive assortment of **PINE OIL, FLUID and GAS LAMPS**, ever offered in Newport, among which are new and elegant patterns of Or-Mole, Bronze, and Marble Centre Table, Mantle, and Side Lamps, with every variety of Portable, Hand, Bed, and Night Lamps, all of which are offered for sale at exceedingly low prices.
Phosgene, Camphene, Pine Oil and Fluid, for sale as usual; also, Camphene Lamps, Fluid Toys, Tubes, Wicks, &c., at the very lowest prices, at 138 Thames street.
Sept. 28, 1850.

TO LET
A LARGE TWO STORY HOUSE, well arranged for one or two families with good cellar, good water, wood houses and other convenience. Pleasantly situated at the corner of Caleb Earl, near the head of Broad street. Apply to
W. D. STEWART.
Broad street.
October 26, 1850.

AGENCY—
OF Dr. S. S. Fitch's celebrated Medicines used by him with such distinguished success in the cure of coughs, consumption, catarrh, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Piles, Female complaints, &c. &c.
Dr. S. S. Fitch's Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and Inhalant Tubes. Also, lectures on consumption, and the art of preserving Life and health to Old Age, &c. &c.
Dr. Fitch's "Guide Book to Invalids" may be had gratuitously, by calling for it at
R. J. TAYLOR'S 162 Thames-Street.

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. E. & E. J. Swan, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having demands, and all persons indebted are requested to call and settle with either of the subscribers at the store No. 168, Thames Street. The business will be continued as heretofore by William B. Swan.
W. B. SWAN.
E. J. SWAN.
Newport Feb. 1, 1851.

BRUSHES—A large assortment of Tooth, Hair and Nail brushes just received at
R. J. TAYLOR.

CITIZENS OF NEWPORT AND ITS VICINITY,
ATTEND to your interest and learn from this short notice that we have in store, and are constantly having manufactured expressly for our trade, in the best style,
OIL COATS & SACKS, DRESS & FROCK COATS,
made from Beaver Cloth, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and a variety of other goods.
Pantaloon & Vests
made from the most desirable goods to be found in the market, for Fall and Winter wear.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
a great variety, and prices much lower than ever before offered by us.
FURNISHING GOODS,
such as plain and fancy Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, &c. &c.
Under Shirts & Drawers,
VERY CHEAP.
HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, SHAVING SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
All of which will be sold at prices that **CANNOT BE BEAT.**
All we ask of you is to give us an opportunity to show the goods, and name the prices.
—AT THE—
OREGON CLOTHING STORE
Corner of Thames and Franklin Streets.
J. M. HAMMETT. S. HAMMETT.
(October 12.)

BROWN & MUMFORD,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
—AND DEALERS IN—
READY MADE CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS.
Have received an assortment of Winter Goods, to which they invite the attention of those who are about purchasing their winter CLOTHING.
Garments of every description made to order on the most liberal terms; Orders from the country promptly attended to.
No. 126 Thames street, Newport, R. I.

JOSEPH M. HAMMETT,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
121 Thames Street,
Has now in stock a variety of new Winter Goods which he will make into Garments of any kind, in the best manner, and in a style to suit the purchaser.
Newport, Nov. 9, 1850

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment
NO. 169 THAMES STREET.
The subscriber, would respectfully invite the attention of the public, to his fashionable assortment of new Winter Goods, consisting in part, of
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, which will be sold at moderate prices, or made into garments of the latest styles, in the most thorough manner.
WILLIAM B. SWAN,
Newport, Nov. 9, 1850.

Sherman's Bonnet Rooms
261 THAMES STREET.
MRS. A. SHERMAN, having recently returned from N. York, has in store, and is constantly receiving, a variety of Winter Goods, Bonnets, &c., to which she invites the particular attention of the Ladies. She feels confident that her Stock will compare favorably with any in town, and the Goods being now fresh, offer a favorable time to select the most desirable articles. An examination of these Goods will prove, to those who favor them with a visit, not only a pleasure, but a MATTER OF INTEREST.
Newport, Nov. 20, 1850.

W. H. C. COZZEN'S & CO.
OFFER for sale the following very cheap goods:
Plaid Silks suitable for Dresses, Aprons, &c., at 2s 2-3 and 50 cents; Striped and Plain Dress Silks from 42 cts. to 72 cts.—superior Blue Black Silks, from 50 to 82 cts. Very cheap, all Wool Monseigne de Laines from 57 1/2 to 59 cts. some Berages—Laines and Ball Dress Goods, at very low prices—making it an object to buy, now for next summer.
—ALSO—
A large lot of Remnants of Silks—M. D. Laines, Gingham, Lawns, &c. Cheap for children's wear for Aprons, and many such purposes.
Assorted Knitting Cotton, 3 cts. per skein.
Black Stocking Yarn, 2 cents Knot.
February 1, 1851.

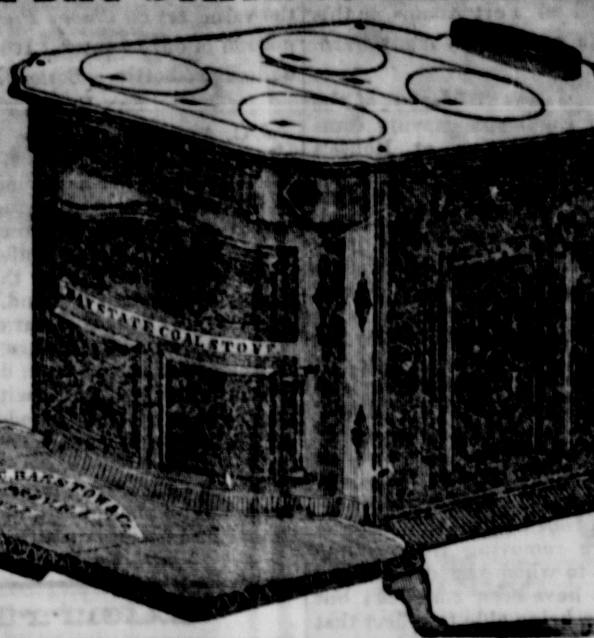
NEW GOODS
—AT—
J. H. HAMMETT'S
FRENCH MERINOS; Silk and Cotton Warp, Cashmeres; M. de Laines; Long and Square Shawls; Donnet and Belt Ribbons; Black, White and gold Kid Gloves; Cashmere & Silk Gloves; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Oct. 4, 1850.

NEW GOODS
—OF THE VARIOUS KINDS FOR—
FALL & WINTER,
ARE RECEIVED, AT
James Hammond's.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a first rate article of Red Ash Stove and Egg Coal, selected with great care from the best Mines in Pennsylvania, which he offers for sale as low as can be bought in town.
—ALSO—PICTOU COAL, for Blacksmith's use
CHARLES DEVENS,
On Devens' Wharf, South side of the Bank of Rhode Island.
May 23rd.

Now is the time to get your COAL.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Coal Yard and wharf formerly occupied by Charles Devens, Jr., and shall be happy to supply the old customers of Mr. Devens, as well as the public generally with the best kind of Coal.
WM. G. PECKHAM.
Newport, Sept. 21, 1850.
W. H. A good article of Richmond Coal, for Blacksmith's use, for sale as above.
WILLIAM H. BLISS,
—DEALER IN—
RANGES, HOT AIR FURNACES, PARLOIS, OFFICE & COOKING STOVES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.
—MANUFACTURER OF—
COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE
At Wholesale and Retail.
Jan. 12 1850.

THE BAY STATE COOKING STOVE,



Together with all the New Patterns of Coal Stoves, are for sale at the Stove Depot of **WM. H. BLISS.**
Oct. 5.]

NARRAGANSETT DYE HOUSE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
WM. E. & H. E. DODGE, PROPRIETORS.
Office for receiving and delivering Goods
No. 81, South Main Street.

WHERE all kinds of Dyeing, Cleaning and Bleaching is executed with neatness and dispatch, and from 25 to 40 per cent. cheaper than any other establishment in the United States.
WE DYE AND FINISH
Every description of Ladies and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel in a style not to be equalled in the Country.
WE ALSO CLEANSE and finish Ladies Cashmeres, Merino and other Shawls, Gentlemen's Coats, Pants and Vests, Piano and Table clothes, Carpet Rags, Blankets, Quilts, &c. &c., and BLEACH Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes and Table Linen.
FARNS both Woolen and Cotton, Dyed all shades and colors.
HATS AND BONNETS, Leghorn, Straw, Chip, and Brail, Dyed, Bleached and Pressed with a superior finish.
MESSE, LANGLEY & NORMAN,
106 THAMES STREET, Newport,
are Agents for the above establishment.
April 13, 1850.—tf.

ERNEST GOFFE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in every kind of **Cabinet Furniture,**
Chairs, Feather Beds, Mattresses of all kinds, Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Willow Ware, Curled Hair, &c. &c.
FURNITURE
manufactured to order, of the best material and workmanship, cheap for Cash.—satisfactory evidence of which will be given to any one calling
At No. 28 Bridge Street.
Coffins of all Descriptions.
Newport, March 16, 1850.*

Horse vs Steam.
THE subscriber keeps at his horse power shop No. 2 Sherman street, **SASHES & BLINDS, DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES, &c.,** at the lowest prices.
Orders punctually attended to.
SIMON MOFFITT,
Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

TAKE NOTICE.
COOKING STOVES of all the new patterns, **BAY STATE MAY FLOWER, PERFECT UNION, BROWNELL'S COAL STOVES, &c. &c.,** No. 195 Thames-st.
WM. BROWNELL,
September 14, 1850.

HORN'S
PATENT CAMPHENE LAMPS.
A NEW supply of these superior lamps for burning, manufactured expressly for lighting stores and public buildings, at a cheap rate this day opened and for sale by
B. H. TISDALE & SON,
138 Thames st.
N. B. Fresh Camphene at all times.
Nov. 9.

Carpet Ware Room.
WM. C. COZZENS, & CO.
HAVE received their Fall assortment of Carpets, among them are some very handsome Three Ply, Superfine Ingrain, and Common low priced.
Also List, Rug, and Cotton Carpets, Oil Carpets to put under stoves, Mattings, Rugs, Door Mats, &c., at the cheapest rates.
HECKER'S FLOUR—300 small bags Hecker's Flour and Buckwheat of extra quality just received and for sale by
Dec 21 **NEWTON BROTHERS.**

PURE COD LIVER OIL, for medicinal purposes, a new supply of this valuable article at
R. J. TAYLOR'S.
Dec. 21, 1850.

BLUE MIXED, Dark Blue, and Red Twilled Flannel, Red, Yellow & White, Plain do Domestic & Cotton do, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S.
September 7 1850.

Tea! Tea!! Tea!!!
GREEN & Black Teas, superior flavor and warranted genuine. A fine assortment of the above may be found at Young's, and at prices as low as can be bought in Newport; those that want a first-rate article at a low price, will do well to give us a call. A good article of Gunpowder Tea, at the low price of 50 cents.
June 8. **H. H. YOUNG, Park Saloon.**

TO LET
And immediate possession given.
THE chambers of the house No. 23 situated on Prospect hill street.
LIKEWISE the chambers of the Stocum house situated on Thames street.
For information apply to
Dec. 14 1850. **PETER P. REMINGTON.**

TIMELY HINTS TO ALL.
To Strangers, Citizens, and the Ladies especially.
PARENTS.
READER, if you are still blessed with parents, who are yet in good health, and no artist's pencil has truly traced the likenesses of his or her familiar face or form, you may well act the part of wisdom to advise or persuade them to visit without delay, Williams' Daguerreotype Rooms, corner of Thames street and Washington Square, and have their miniatures taken in his superior style of art.

FRIENDS.
If you have a mutual friend, in whose welfare you feel an interest, and your kind feelings are reciprocated, that friend will value, as a precious memorial your Daguerreotype Miniature, if taken in Williams' peculiar style.

CHILDREN.
If you are a parent—what would you not give for a correct and perfect likeness of yourself, taken when a child? It would show the effects of time, and call up many happy remembrances. This pleasure you can now grant to your children—and should they be "snatched from you by the hand of death," your possession of their Daguerreotype Miniatures, if taken by a good artist, will afford you sweet consolation.

TO ALL.
How many have lost a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, or an innocent little prattling child—and have not even the shadow of a resemblance to look upon. After the separation some little toy or a trifling article of apparel, is often kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance how much more valuable would be one of Williams' perfect Daguerreotype Miniatures of the "loved and lost."

There is scarcely any one who does not take pleasure in gazing on the features of a friend, and when that friend has been removed by death, we often hear the exclamation, uttered with an expression of deep regret, "Oh, what would I not give for such a picture of my friend!"
Reader, perhaps you cannot do a better thing now, while your mind is upon the subject, than take an hour or two, and go by yourself, or with your family, or your friends, and visit the only artist in our town; and if not now, you may at some future period have reason to feel grateful for these "gentle hints" from
J. A. WILLIAMS,
Oct. 26, 1850. Daguerreotype Artist

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of the late SILAS WARD, dec'd, in the SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY, would give notice to their friends and to the public generally, that they will continue to carry on the business at the old stand No. 6 Sherman street, where they will be glad to serve their friends and the public with as good articles as can be found and at as reasonable prices.
WM. G. & GEO. S. WARD.
Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

A Farm for sale.
FOR SALE, a farm containing about one hundred and twenty-five acres of excellent land, situated in Cumberland, R. I., near the Providence and Worcester Railroad, and in the vicinity of Pawtucket, Central Falls, Lonsdale, Valley Falls, Albion Village, and Mansfield. For a more particular description apply to
HARVEY SESSIONS.
December 21, 1850.

Cheap Calicoes.
A large lot of misprinted Calicoes suitable for comforters at 6 cts. per yard. Also pound calico, for sale by
F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.
Dec. 21, 1850.

LINEN GOODS.
PLAIN, Red, Blue, Brown, Green and Mode Colors, of fair quality, at 124 cents per yard. Also a great variety of all other styles and prices, just opened by
WM. C. COZZENS, & CO.
October 5, 1850.

NEW SUPPLY.
B. H. TISDALE & SON have just received a new and rich assortment of Jewelry, Watches, and Fancy Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public. The prices are low, and among the goods are many new and curious Fancy Articles.
138 Thames st.
Nov. 9.

WOOLLEN YARN.
BLUE MIXED, Black, Purple, Drab, Blue Scarlet & White 2 3 & 4 thread, of a very superior manufacture, this day received by
F. LAWTON & BROS.
September 14.

T. W. WOOD, M.D.
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,
87 Office No. 102—Residence 105 Thames St.
HORACE GREELEY'S WHIG ALMANAC. This valuable yearly publication is received and for sale at
TILLEY'S.
January 25, 1851.

Polar Whale Oil.
JUST RECEIVED a supply of superior quality, and for sale by
Feb. 1, 1851. **GEO. BOWEN & CO.**

Stoves, Grates & Cylinders
LINED AT SHORT NOTICE, with Soap Stone, or Fire-brick, at the Stove Depot, Thames street, by
WM. H. BLISS.
Newport, Oct. 5.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.
THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BAL-SAM, having been tested by the experience of thousands for the last 20 years, is recommended by eminent physicians and others, of the highest respectability, as superior to any other preparation.
From the Editor of the Burlington Sentinel, May 17, 1850.—"The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam prepared by REED & CUTLER, of Boston, has become the most popular medicine ever put forth for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption. That it is worthy of its high reputation is made sufficiently evident by the immensity of its annual sales. Messrs. Reed & Cutler are above quackery, depending alone upon the intrinsic virtues of their medicinal preparations for their disposal. Humbug is so plentiful, that it gives us real pleasure to offer the trilling and gratuitous tribute of our recommendation to a medicine we know to be of real merit.
An eminent physician writes us—"I have for some time past been in the habit of prescribing the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam for consumption, asthma, pleurisy, spitting of blood, and coughs or pulmonary affections of every kind; and with confidence recommend it as superior to any other preparation used for the above complaints."

Nov. 1, 1850.—New Certificates, to almost any extent, might be added if deemed necessary; but the proprietors feel that the article has become so universally well known, and its virtues so generally acknowledged by physicians and others, as to make it unnecessary to offer at this time, further proof of the merits of this highly popular article.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS, such as CARTER'S COMPOUND PULMONARY BAL-SAM, AMERICAN PULMONARY BAL-SAM, and others, in part bearing the name! Enquire for the article by its whole name, the "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BAL-SAM," and see that it has the written signature of Wm. JON'S CUTLER upon a yellow label, on the blue wrappers. Each bottle and seal is stamped "The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."
Prepared by REED & CUTLER, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Medicines, Patents, Chemicals and Dye Stuffs, 33 India street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. For particulars and recommendations, see a pamphlet accompanying each bottle. Price 50 cents. For sale in Newport, by R. R. Hazard and R. J. Taylor.
Nov. 30, 1850.—6m.

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 3, 1851.
GEORGE W. TILLEY presents his administration account on the estate of
SARAH L. TILLEY,
late of Newport, single woman, deceased, for allowance.

The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Clerk's Office in Newport, on Monday the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Notice is ordered to be given thereof for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, and be heard.
Feb. 8. **B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clerk.**

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Feb. 10, 1851.
JOHN CHURCH, Administrator on the estate of **CHARLES WOOD,** requests notice for a settlement of his Administration account with this Court. It is ordered that said settlement be attended to at a Court of Probate to be held at the Office of the Clerk of this Court in said Little Compton on Monday the 10th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., and that Public Notice of the same be given by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.
Witness, **OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clk.**
Feb. 13, 1851.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Feb. 10, 1851.
WAS PRESENTED, the will of **EPHRAIM BAILEY,** late of Little Compton dec'd., for approval and letters Testamentary thereon by Ephraim B. Eason; one of the Executors in said Will named.
The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Office of the Clerk of this Court in said Little Compton, on Monday the 10th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., and that Public Notice thereof be given by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.
OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.
February 15, 1851.

Court of Probate Portsmouth, Feb. 10th, 1851.
THE Commissioners heretofore by this Court appointed to receive and examine the claims against the estate of
JOHN A. BARKER,
late of Portsmouth dec'd., presented their report of claims by them allowed, which was read, received and referred for consideration, to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Clerk's Office in Portsmouth, on the second Monday of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Notice is ordered to be given thereof for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, and be heard thereon.
RICHARD SHERMAN, Probate Clerk.
Portsmouth, Feb. 15, 1851.

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 10, 1851.
ALEXANDER M. MCGREGOR, administrator on the estate of
HENRY MCGOWAN,
late of Newport, dec'd., presents his first account on said estate for allowance, the same is received and is referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Clerk's Office in Newport, on Monday the 10th day of March next at 10 o'clock A. M. Notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.
Newport, Feb. 15, 1851.

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 10, 1851.
UPON the report of Commissioners heretofore appointed by this Court to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of
WILLIAM BRIGGS,
late of Newport, Housewright, dec'd., presented to this Court for reception, the same is referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Clerk's Office in Newport, on Monday the 10th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.
Newport, Feb. 15, 1851.

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 10, 1851.
PERNIESSA GYLES, Executrix of the will of **CHARLES GYLES,**
late of Newport, Esq., dec'd., presents her first account on said estate for allowance, the same is received and is referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Clerk's Office in Newport, on Monday the 10th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.
Newport, Feb. 15, 1851.

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 10, 1851.
THE DWELLING HOUSE situated in Clarke street belonging to Charles B. King, Esq. For terms apply to
P. P. REMINGTON.
Sept. 21, 1850.

TO LET,
And possession given immediately.
THE DWELLING HOUSE situated in Clarke street belonging to Charles B. King, Esq. For terms apply to
P. P. REMINGTON.
Sept. 21, 1850.

For Sale.
The fishing smack **ENERGY** of about 12 tons burthen, as she now lies at Bull's wharf. Enquire of
JOHN E. HOLT,
Newport, Jan. 25.] Washington street.

Wide Silk Velvets.
BLACK, Blue, Green, and Maroon Mantill Velvets, opened this day, by
P. LAWTON & BROTHERS.
November 9, 1850.

COAL! COAL!!!
CUMBERLAND COAL, for family use—burn in open Grates; also, for Blacksmith's use. For sale by
C. DEVENS, Jr.
Oct. 6, 1850.—tf.

BRASS FOUNDER, PLUMBER AND COPPER SMITH.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friend and the public that he is prepared to execute orders in the line of his business, and on the most reasonable terms. All articles usually kept in the Foundry, and constantly on hand, repaired in the neatest and substantial manner. He has a large assortment of the latest invention of
COPPER & IRON PUMPS,
among which may be enumerated—Farnam's patent Double Action Forcing and Suction, patent Hydraulics; Double action lift and force, ship steamboat Pumps, and a great variety of others, which will be fitted in the best manner and warranted not to fail, until worn out.
A large supply of **LEAD PIPE** kept on hand, which will be fitted to order in any style that may be desired.
A large assortment of such articles as are usually found in an establishment of this kind on hand and for sale. All kinds of Job Work will be carefully attended to on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the store will be executed with dispatch.
A share of public patronage is solicited and the most ample satisfaction will be given. Store second door north of the Custom House, Newport 1850.] **NATHAN M. CHAPPEL.**

THE NEWPORT GROCERY Establishment REPLENISHED.
NEWTON BROTHERS, 186 and 188 Thames street offer for sale the following fresh stock of groceries just received per sloop Rheni:
600 bbls Superfine Flour,
250 bags Extra Buckwheat,
200 " Croton Mills Flour,
100 boxes Western Cheese,
50 bbls Stewart's Refined Sugar,
30 bags Saginaw and Java Coffee,
20 bbls Pilot Brand and Crackers,
60 boxes New Raisins,
35 " Ground Spices,
20 " Pearl Starch,
Also a great variety of other goods all of which will be sold, as usual, at the very lowest price.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
HENRY B. YOUNG,
Corner of Thames street, & Washington square,
HAS now on hand a choice assortment of Groceries and Provisions—Flour, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Buckwheat, &c. &c.—Also, Potatoes, Apples, Bread, Crackers, Coffee, Soap, and all articles usually kept in a Grocery Store, which he will sell as cheap as can be bought anywhere else. Everything in the Grocery line which a family may be in need of, can be obtained at the most reasonable rate. Resolved to place.
November 23, 1850.

MARINE and FIRE INSURANCE.
THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against **LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE**, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, & Merchandise and also against **MARINE RISKS** on favorable terms. The capital stock
\$150,000,
ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.
DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.
William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos B. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walter Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel E. Tenney.
Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property), per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.
Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.
ALLEN O. PECK, President.
American Insurance Co's.
Office, June 7, 1847.

Commissioners' Notice.
THE Commissioners heretofore appointed by the Court of Probate, of Little Compton, to examine claims against the estate of
CHARLES WOOD,
late of Little Compton, dec'd., would hereby give notice that their said commission has been renewed by the Court of Probate, and the time extended for the further receiving and examining claims against said estate to the eighth day of March next, and that we shall attend for the purpose aforesaid at the office of the Town Clerk of Little Compton, on the 7th day of March next, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.
OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.
Little Compton, Feb. 10, 1851.—15

Administrators' Notice.
THE subscriber, having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Administrator, *de bonis non*, on the estate of
LYDIA LEE BARBER,
late of Newport, & having become qualified in the law directs, requests those having demands against said estate to present them for payment, and all those indebted to make immediate payment to
GEORGE E. VERNON.
February 8, 1851.

\$20 REWARD.
THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the above reward to any person who will give information to enable him to convict the person or persons who on the night of the 17th January entered his Barn yard, and turned over his Carts and committed other depredations at said time.
BENJAMIN ALLEN.
Middletown, Jan. 20th, 1851.

WOOD, BRICKS, STONE, COAL &c.
ON Devens' Wharf, 100 cords of Pine, Oak and Maple WOOD, 7000 Danvers BRICK—hard pressed—suitable for sidewalks; 10,000 feet flag and curb STONE. For sale by
CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.
Oct. 27.]

For Sale.
The fishing smack **ENERGY** of about 12 tons burthen, as she now lies at Bull's wharf. Enquire of
JOHN E. HOLT,
Newport, Jan. 25.] Washington street.

Wide Silk Velvets.
BLACK, Blue, Green, and Maroon Mantill Velvets, opened this day, by
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November 9, 1850.

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